THE

NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

VOL. I. No. 4. SHANGHAE, SATURDAY, 24TH AUGUST, 1850. PRICE, 15 Dollars PER ANNUM.

SHIPPING.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Swedish Ship *GERDA*, Captain OHLSON, will be despatched for the above Ports about the 4th September. Freight or passage may be obtained on application to

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

FOR AMOY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Barque *GANGES*, Captain SMITH, will sail for the above Ports about the 1st September. For freight or passage apply to

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE A. 1. Ship *ARGYLE*, 396 Tons, Captain STAFFORD, will have quick dispatch. For freight apply to

TURNER & Co.

Shanghae, 8th August, 1850.

FOR LONDON.

THE Dutch Ship *PALEMBANG*, Captain HOCKSTRA. For freight apply to

MACKENZIE, BROTHERS & Co.

Shanghae, 30th July, 1850.

INSURANCES.

EQUITABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES in the above Office payable in CANTON, LONDON, BOMBAY, and CALCUTTA.

LINDSAY & Co.
Agents in China.

Shanghae, 20th August, 1850.

AMICABLE INSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES in the above Office payable in CANTON, LONDON, BOMBAY, MADRAS, CALCUTTA, and SINGAPORE.

Agents in London	Messrs. MATHESON & Co.
Bombay	REMINGTON & Co.
Madras	BAINBRIDGE & Co.
Singapore	SARKIES & Co.
Secretaries in Calcutta	P. A. CAVORKE and J. C. BAGRAM.

LINDSAY & Co.
Agents in China.

Shanghae, 20th August, 1850.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £500,000.

GOVERNOR.
THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF ELGIN AND KINCARDINE,
GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE.
EDINBURGH, 1 GEORGE STREET.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.
Wm. Stuart Walker, Esq., of Bowland, *Chairman.*
Alexander J. Russell, Esq., C.S.
George Mercer, Esq., of Gorthy.
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MEDICAL ADVISER.
Henry Marshall, Deputy Inspector-General of Army Hospitals.

ACTUARY.
William Thomas Thompson.

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Charles Pearson.

SECRETARY.
Henry Jones Williams.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY has been established for the purpose of extending to the Colonies of Great Britain, and to India, the full benefit of LIFE ASSURANCE; and for the purpose of giving increased facilities to persons visiting or residing in Foreign countries. The Company is registered and empowered under the Act of Parliament 7°. and 8°. Vict. Cap. 110.

The Directors of the Company hereby give intimation that they have appointed Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., Agents for the Company at Canton and Shanghae, with power to receive Proposals for ASSURANCE, &c., on the lives of Parties resident in China.

The Company have Agencies with Local Boards in London and Glasgow, as well as in the Principal Towns in the Colonies.

Parties proposing to Assure can obtain every information from Messrs. RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co., of whom Prospectuses, Forms of Proposal &c., may be had on application, *gratis.*

By Order of the Directors,
WILLIAM THOMAS THOMPSON,
Actuary.
HENRY JONES WILLIAMS,
Secretary.

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL £2,000,000.

TRUSTEES.
JOHN SHAW LEIGH, Esq.
R. B. B. H. BLUNDELL, Esq.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire on the usual terms to the extent of £10,000 an any one Building or on Merchandize Stored in any one Building.

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 9th June, 1849.

MARINE ASSURANCE.

THE undersigned are prepared to accept risks on behalf of the following OFFICES to the Amounts indicated opposite each and payable in HONGKONG, CANTON, CALCUTTA, BOMBAY, and LONDON.

	Sea risk.	*Harbour risk.*
Canton Insurance Office.	Drs. 100,000	Drs. 200,000
Bombay Insurance Society.	40,000	50,000
Bengal Insurance Society.	40,000	12,000
Reliance Marine Insurance Office.		25,000

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned having been appointed AGENTS in CHINA for the above COMPANY, are prepared to accept ASSURANCE at SHANGHAE, as under:—

1st. On Buildings of Brick or Stone, covered with Tiles, Slates, Metal, or other Incombustible Material, when such Buildings are isolated from all others,—*Rate of Premium, ¾ per cent per Annum.*

And on their Contents, *at the Rate of 1 per cent per Annum.*

ASSURANCES for 6 Months ¾, and for 3 Months ½, *of the Annual Rate will be charged.*

ASSURANCES, for the present, will be accepted to the extent of £7,000 only on one Risk.

A Building and its Contents taken together form one Risk. Thus the above Sum may be underwritten either on a Building alone, or the Contents alone; or, part, on the Building, and part on the Contents.

No ASSURANCE is to be considered in force until the Permium be paid.

Amongst other advantages of the COMPANY, the ASSURED will be entitled to participated in the Profits after Five successive payments.

Parties applying for ASSURANCES will please send in full particulars of the Risk to be taken; any Deviation from which without the Consent of the COMPANY, will vitiate the POLICY.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.
Agents in Shanghae.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

ASIATIC MARINE INSURANCE OFFICE.

THE undersigned are prepared to grant POLICIES on behalf of the above OFFICE, payable in LONDON, BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, SINGAPORE, and HONGKONG.

MACVICAR & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICES OF FIRMS.

NOTICE.

MR. GEORGE MOTTLEY, has been admitted a Partner in our Business, since the 1st of July last.

KIRK & IRONS.

Shanghae, 16th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Business of the undersigned, in which Mr. DAVID OLYPHANT KING, is this day admitted a partner, will in future be carried on under the Style and Firm of J. M. SMITH & Co.

J. MACKRILL SMITH.

Shanghae, 1st July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg to give notice, that they have opend a BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT at CANTON, under the same Style as at SHANGHAE, and have authorized Mr. D. W. SCHWEMANN to sign their Firm by Procuration at the former place.

Also, Mr. R. POWELL SAUL, is authorized to sign our Firm by Procuration.

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 15th April, 1850.

HOUSES.

PROPERTY TO BE LET OR SOLD.

LOTS Nos. 40, 43, and 77, the Property of Messrs. A. & G. EMPSON, together with the two Cottages thereon, situated a little to the westward of H. B. M.'s Consulate, may be rented or purchased on moderate terms. A Lot, or portion of a lot may be obtained, if required. Apply to

ROBERT POWELL SAUL.

Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

BASS'S PALE INDIA ALE in Cask. Apply to

RATHBONES, WORTHINGTON & Co.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

E. HALL.
HAS JUST RECEIVED FOR SALE.

SPERM CANDLES at 50 cents ℔ lb.
COCOA-NUT OIL at 10 dollars „ picul
SOLAR LAMPS at 10 „ upwards ℔ pair.

Shanghae, 23d August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

Ex *Annie Bucknam.*

AMERICAN SHOES,
Patent Leather Do.,
Ladies Do.,
Childrens Do.,
American BUTTER,
Sperm CANDLES,
Brown SOAPS in Boxes,
Old Brown Windsor TOILET.
Manila CHEROOT of 1849, Manufctr.

H. FOGG & Co.

Shanghae, 16th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

SUPERIOR PORT; WHISKEY; PALE and MARTELL'S BRANDY, in Bottles; Best Europe CANVAS, from Nos. 2 to 5; American Cotton CANVAS and DUCK of various numbers.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 15th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST received ex *Annie Bucknam*, and on Sale by the undersigned. Superior American BUTTER, of January last; Sperm and Mould CANDLES; Fine American FLOUR; Toilet and Olive SOAP; CHEESE; Manila COFFEE; No. 2 CIGARS; Manila ROPE, from ¼ to 3½ inches; Fine Bombay Table RICE, and Mangoe PICKLES;

ALSO,

A large Assortment of SEAMEN'S ready made Warm CLOTHING.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BANK OF ENGLAND POST BILLS in sets of £300, £400, and £500 each, by

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JUST Published, No. 4 of the CHINESE MISCELLANY, Containing a General Description of Shanghae, and its environs.

To be had on application at the LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S Premises, Shanghae; Price one Dollar.

Shanghae, 13th August, 1850.

ON SALE.

SHERRY and PORT in Cases of 3 Dozens Quarts: the latter also in Cases of 4 Dozens Pints Bottled by Messrs. J. & C. WHITE & Co., London.

ALSO,

Three Pieces of Rich Scarlet DAMASK.

Apply to

SYKES, SCHWABE & Co.

Shanghae, 2nd August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN SPERM CANDLES of Superior quality. Apply at the Godowns of

J. M. SMITH & Co.

Shanghae, 9th August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

BILLS ON LONDON at 90 days, and at six month's sight, drawn under confirmed credits, for Sale by

WOLCOTT, BATES & Co.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

FOR SALE.

AMERICAN COTTON CANVAS, BEEF, PORK, and SILL'S BUTTER. Apply at

BULL, NYE & Co.'s
Godowns.

Shanghae, 29th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned beg respectfully to intimate to the Foreign Community, and Shipmasters at SHANGHAE, and WOOSUNG, that having undertaken the Baking Department, they will be able to supply BREAD, and BISCUIT, of superior quality on the most economical terms.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 24th July, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned also beg to intimate, that they can supply superior SODA WATER, and ÆRATED LEMONADE, at the following rates:

SODA WATER, ...	80 *Cents*	per dozen,
ÆRATED LEMONADE, .,	1.00 *Dollar*	„

Bottles returned.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 24th July, 1850.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

SHIPMASTERS are respectfully informed that the undersigned have opened a READING ROOM in their Establishment expressly for their accommodation.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.

Shanghae, 14th August, 1850.

CARD.

EDWARD HALL,
BREAD AND BISCUIT BAKER;
AND GENERAL STORE KEEPER
SHANGHAE.
ALL KINDS OF FANCY BISCUITS MADE TO ORDER. SHIPPING SUPPLIED ON REASONABLE TERMS,
BISCUITS REFIRED,
&c., &c., &c.

P. F. RICHARDS & Co.,
SHIP CHANDLERS,
STOREKEEPERS AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844,
SHIPPING SUPPLIED WITH FRESH PROVISIONS.

H. FOGG & Co.
SHIP CHANDLERS, STOREKEEPERS, GENERAL AGENTS, AND AUCTIONEERS.
N. B.—For Goods Sold by Auction, account Sales and proceeds rendered 3 days from date of Sale.

SHOULD sufficient inducement offer they will hold an AUCTION monthly, or as often as occasion demands.

Shanghae, 1st August, 1850.

NOTICE.

THE Community is respectfully informed, that all Communications, Advertisements, and insertions for the following number, should be sent, on or before Thursday in each week, or they will be too late for the same week's issue.

North-China Herald, Office,
Shanghae, 24th August, 1850.

NOTICE.

JOB PRINTING in all its branches, will be executed at our office, on the usual terms, with the greatest attention and despatch.

North-China Herald Office,
Shanghae, 3rd August, 1850.

To the Editor of the NORTH-CHINA HERALD.

MR. EDITOR,—It has occurred to me that some of your readers, interested in vessels lost on the S.W. coast, within a few years past, would regard the following information as useful.

Whilst at Hainan last year, I met a Chinaman, who offered to sell me a valuable brooch; the diamond was large, and plainly mounted, with the letters "W. L." in filagree gold. Upon inquiring how he came by it, he seemed alarmed, but after some hesitation stated, that it belonged to a Lady on board one of the two foreign ships, recently captured by the Pirates. I believe, it was afterwards purchased by the Chief Mandarin, at Hie Cow or Hie How, and that he has it now in his possession.—Your's very truly,

DAVID TAYLOR.

Chusan, August 15th, 1850.

P.S.—Shap-'ng-tsai the leader in these Piracies, is called Tees sap-gaw, by all the natives in those parts.

THE writer of the above intelligence was the individual captured by the Pirates of the S.W. coast, whilst, in command of a junk. It was his letter, which brought down the *Fury* and her fire on that fleet.

SIMILARITY BETWEEN THE CHINESE AND THE EGYPTIANS.

"IN the memoirs of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, we find an account of a dissertation read by M. de Mairan, in which that ingenious writer draws a parallel between the Egyptians and Chinese, from which he concludes, as the only means of accounting for their resemblance, that there must formerly have been a communication between these distant nations, and thinks it probable that a band of Egyptians had at some period penetrated into China.

M. de Mairan's parallel consists of the following instances of similarity:

First, The Egyptians and Chinese had the same fixed attachment to their ancient customs and abhorrence of innovations.

Secondly, These nations are alike remarkable for the high measure of respect entertained by children to their parents, for the reverence bestowed on old age, and for the veneration they had for the bodies of their deceased ancestors.

Thirdly, The Chinese and Egyptians were alike remarkable for their aversion to war, and deficiency in military genius; and both in consequence were frequently subdued by neighbouring nations.

Fourthly, Both were remarkable for the same general knowledge of the arts and sciences, which they carried to a certain point of advancement, but were unable to go farther.

Fifthly, The Egyptians had a hieroglyphical language not representative of the language they spoke, but of ideas only. The ancient Chinese had in like manner, a hieroglyphical language distinct from the characters they used in ordinary writing. The Japanese and the Coreans derived the use of hieroglyphics from them and employ them at this day.

Sixthly, The Egyptians had a solemn festival called the *Feast of the Lights*. The most solemn festival of the Chinese is the *Feast of Lanterns.*

In the seventh and last place, M. de Mairan remarks, that there is a similarity between the features of the Chinese and the ancient Egyptian statues."

Tytlers *Universal History*, Book VI. Chap. XXV.

CALIFORNIA.

EXTRACTS FROM THE REPORT OF THE HON. T. BUTLER KING.

Products of California.

Previous to the treaty of peace with Mexico, and the discovery of gold, the exportable products of the country consisted almost exclusively of hides and tallow. The Californians were a pastoral people, and paid much more attention to the raising of horses and cattle than the cultivation of the soil.

Wheat, barley, maize, beans and edible roots, were cultivated in sufficient quantity for home consumption, but, as far as I am informed, not for exportation. At that time a full-grown ox, steer, or cow, was worth about two dollars. Beef cattle, delivered on the navigable waters of the bay of San Francisco, are now worth from 20 to 30 dollars per head; horses, formerly worth from 5 to 10 dollars, are now valued at 60 to 150 dollars. The destruction of cattle for their hides and tallow has now entirely ceased, in consequence of the demand for beef.—This demand will of course increase with the population; and it would seem that, in a very few years, there will be none to supply the market.

If we estimate the number of cattle, now in California, at 500,000 head, which is believed to be about the number—and the population at 120,000, for the year 1850—a low estimate—and suppose it to increase 100,000 per annum, there will be in the Territory or State, in 1854, 520,000 people.

If we adopt the estimate of those well acquainted with the demand, of half a beef, on an average, to each inhabitant, it appears there will be a consumption, in 1850, of 60,000 head; in 1851, of 110,000; in 1852, of 160,000; in 1853, of 210,000; in 1854, of 260,000. Making an aggregate of 800,000, which would absorb all the present stock, with its natural increase.

This is a very important matter, as connected with the amount of supply which that country will ultimately require from the Atlantic States of the Union. There is no other country on earth which has, or will ever possess, the means of supplying so great a demand.

It is now a well-established fact among the emigrants to California, that oxen possess greater powers of endurance than mules or horses; that they will perform the distance with loaded wagons in less time, and come in at the end of the journey in better condition.

Cows are now driven in considerable numbers from Missouri, and the time cannot be far distant when cattle from the Western States will be driven annually by tens of thousands to supply this new market.

If California increases in population as fast as the most moderate estimate would lead us to believe, it will not be five years before she will require more than 100,000 head of beef cattle per annum, from some quarter, to supply the wants of her people.

It must not be supposed that salt provisions may supply this vast demand. Those who have attempted to live on such food, during the dry season, have been attacked with scurvy and other cutaneous diseases of which many have died.

There is no climate in the world where fresh meat and vegetables are more essential to human health. In fact they are indispensable.

It must not be inferred that cattle driven across the plains and mountains, from the western States will be fit for beef on their arrival in California. But one Winter and Spring on the luxuriant pastures of that country will put them in a condition which would render them acceptable in any Atlantic market.

These grazing grounds are extensive enough to support five times as many cattle as may be *annually* required; therefore, there will be no scarcity of food for them.

I am acquainted with a drover who left California in December last, with the intention of bringing in ten thousand sheep from New Mexico. This shows that the flocks and herds east of the Rocky mountains are looked to already as the source from which the markets on the Pacific are to be supplied.

The climate and soil of California are well suited to the growth of wheat, barley, rye and oats. The temperature along the coast is too cool for the successful culture of maize, as a field crop. The fact that oats, the species which is cultivated in the Atlantic States, are annually self-sowed and produced on all the plains and hills along the coast, and as far inland as the sea-breeze has a marked influence on the climate, is sufficient proof that all the cereal grains may be successfully cultivated without the aid of *irrigation.*

It is quite true that *this auxiliary* was extensively employed at the missions and undoubtedly increased the product of all crops to which it was applied, as it will in any country on earth if skilfully used. This does not prove, however, that it was *essentially necessary* to the production of an ample reward to the husbandman. The experience of all the old inhabitants is sufficient evidence of this. If their imperfect mode of culture secured satisfactory returns, it is reasonable to presume that a more perfect system would produce much greater results. There is abundant evidence to prove that, in the rich alluvial valleys, wheat and barley have produced from forty to sixty bushels of seed, *without irrigation.*

Irish potatoes, turnips, onions, in fact all the edible roots known and cultivated in the Atlantic States, are produced in great perfection. In all the valleys east of the coast range of hills the climate is sufficiently warm to mature crops of Indian corn, rice, and probably tobacco.

The cultivation of the grape has attracted much attention at the missions, among the residents of towns, and the rural population, and been attended with much success, wherever it has been attempted. The dry season secures the fruit from those diseases which are so common in the Atlantic States, and it attains very great perfection.

The wine made from it is of excellent quality, very palatable, and can we produced in any quantity. The grapes are delicious, and produced with very little labor. When taken from the vines in bunches and suspended in a dry room, by the stems, they become partially dry, retain their flavor, and remain several weeks, perhaps months, without decay.

Apples, pears and peaches are cultivated with facility, and there is no reason to doubt that all the fruits of the Atlantic States can be produced in great plenty and perfection.

The grasses are very luxuriant and nutritious, affording excellent pasture. The oats, which spring up the whole length of the sea-coast, and from forty to sixty miles inland, render the cultivation of that crop entirely unnecessary, and yield a very great quantity of nutritious food for horses, cattle, and sheep. The dry season matures, and I may say, cures these grasses and oats, so that they remain in an excellent state of preservation during the Summer and Autumn, and afford an ample supply of forage. While the whole surface of the country appears parched, and vegetation destroyed, the numerous flocks and herds, which roam over it, continue in excellent condition.

Although the mildness of the winter months and the fertility of the soil secure to California very decided agricultural advantages, it is admitted that *irrigation* would be of very great importance, and necessarily increase the products of the soil in quantity and variety, during the greater part of the dry season. It should therefore be encouraged by Government, in the survey and disposition of the public lands, as far as practicable.

"The farmer derives some very important benefits from the dry season. His crops in harvest time are never injured by rain; he can with perfect confidence permit them to remain in his fields as long after they have been gathered as his convenience may require; he has no fears that they will be injured by wet or unfavorable weather. Hence it is that many who have long been accustomed to that climate, prefer it to the changeable weather east of the Rocky Mountains.

As already stated, the forests of California, south of latitude 39°., and west of the foot hills of the Sierra Nevada, are limited to detached, scattering groves of oak in the valleys, and of redwood on the ridges and on the gorges of the hills.

It can be of no practical use to speculate on the causes which have denuded so large an extent of country, further than to ascertain whether the soil is or is not favourable to the growth of forest trees.

When the dry season sets in, the entire surface is covered with a luxuriant growth of grass and oats, which, as the summer advances, becomes perfectly dry. The remains of all dead trees and shrubs also become dry. These materials, therefore, are very combustible, and usually take fire in the latter part of Summer and beginning of Autumn, which commonly passes over the whole country, destroying in its course, the young shrubs and trees. In fact, it seems to be the same process which has destroyed or prevented the growth of forest trees on the prairies of the Western States, and not any quality in the soil unfriendly to their growth."

The absence of timber and the continuance of the dry season are apt to be regarded by farmers, on first going into the country, as irremediable defects, and as presenting obstables almost insurmountable to the successful progress of agriculture. A little experience will modify these opinions.

It is soon ascertained that the soil will produce abundantly without manure; that flocks and herds sustain themselves through the Winter without being fed at the farm-yard, and, consequently, no labor is necessary to provide forage for them; that ditches are easily dug, which present very good barriers for the protection of crops, until live fences can be planted and have time to grow. Forest trees may be planted with little labor, and in very few years attain a sufficient size for building and fencing purposes. Time may be usefully employed in sowing various grain and root crops during the wet or Winter season. There is no weather cold enough to destroy root crops, and, therefore it is not necessary to gather them. They can be used or sold from the field where they grow. The labor, therefore, required in most of the old States to fell the forests, clear the land of rubbish, and prepare it for seed, may here be applied to other objects.

All these things, together with the *perfect security of all crops, in harvest time, from injury by wet weather*, are probably sufficient to meet any expense which may be incurred in irrigation, or caused, for a time, by a scanty supply of timber.

In the northern part of the Territory, above latitude 39°., and on the hills, which rise from the great plain of the Sacramento and San Joaquin, to the foot of the Sierra Nevada, the forests of timber are beautiful and extensive, and would, if brought into use, be sufficiently productive to supply the wants of the southern and western portions of the State.

I have spoken of the agricultural products and resources of the country, without reference to the remarkable state of things caused by the discovery of gold, which, it is probable, will postpone for an indefinite time all efforts to improve the soil. As long as laborers can earn, fifteen dollars or more per day, in collecting gold, they can very well afford to import their supplies from countries where the wages of labor are not more than from fifty cents to one dollar per day. It is not, therefore, to be supposed that the soil will be cultivated more than the production of vegetables, fruits, and other articles so perishable in their nature that they cannot be brought from a great distance will require.

To secure this important market for the products and manufactures of the States east of the Rocky Mountains is undoubtedly an object of the greatest importance. It will be considered in its proper place.

(To be continued.)

THE
NORTH-CHINA HERALD.
SHANGHAE, 24TH AUGUST, 1850.

NOTICE.—During the restoration of Trinity Church, Divine Service is held in the Godown of J. White, Esq., *Wei-ke.* Hours of Service 11 o'clock A.M. and 3 P.M.

JOHN HOBSON,
Officiating Minister.

DEATH.—At the Victoria Hotel, Shanghae, on Sabbath morning, the 18th August, Walter Lowrie, son of the Revd. M. S. and Mary D. Culbertson, aged ten months and five days.

The circumstances of his death were deeply distressing. On Saturday afternoon he fell from a stair case, (one side of which had been left without any railing,) and plunged headlong about twelve feet upon a brick pavement. He recovered partially from the shock and hopes were entertained of his recovery, but he expired, a little more than eight hours after the accident.

TO CORRESPONDENTS, AND CONTRIBUTORS.

Anonymous communications on matters of public policy, or general interest; will be thankfully received: as also any hints or suggestions for the improvement of our print, or in aid of our objects.

Contributions duly authenticated with the writer's name and address, will at all times receive due attention. The names of correspondents and contributors will not be published, if they prefer any other designation.

We cannot pledge ourselves to return papers not published.

An Editor's box will be kept at the office, for the reception of all communications.

NOTICE TO CONTRIBUTORS.

We have been compelled to delay our Extracts from Dr. Medhurst's History of Shanghae, until next week.

We have received Viator and Spectator, whose papers will appear in our next number.

LATEST DATES.

England,	24th June	Sydney.	2nd May
Calcutta,	20th July	Amoy.	15th Aug.
Bombay,	19th July	Hongkong.	10th Aug.
Madras,	14th July	Ningpo.	20th Aug.
Singapore,	1st Aug.	New York,	8th May
Penang,	30th July	San Francisco,	7th June
Batavia,	29th May	Sdwich. Islands,	22d June
Manila,	28th June		

It is affirmed that by the Panama route we shall be able, ere long, to communicate with London in forty-one days. The last mail *vid* Suez reached here in fifty-one days, and if the P. & O. Company would increase their speed in but a trifling ratio with their enormous profits, we might yet hope to have our mails regularly in fifty days.

Statistical Society.—February 18th.—Lieutenant-Coronel W. H. Sykes, V. P. in the chair. — Dr. Gutzlaff read a paper 'On the Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, &c. of China:' in none of which machinery is ever employed. The implements in use are of a very rude and primitive construction; mainly owing to the fact of the Government offering little or no encouragement to the most willing and enterprising of its subjects. This stagnation of Art is especially observed in the inland countries; but at Canton and some marine districts intercourse with other nations has effected much towards raising the standard of manufactures, &c. The principal mines are gold, silver, tin, iron, lead, and copper: the latter of which greatly abound, though to little purpose—since the use of it for ordinary purposes is prohibited, lest the quantity required for casting the currency of the country should fall short. Tin-foil is in much use, and is made to represent gold by the application of a yellow varnish. The Chinese possess no silver coinage; the only circulating medium of this kind being Spanish and republican dollars. Gold is circulated in bars of 10 oz., or in leaf; the latter being most highly prized. Some proficiency has been attained in the manufacture of glass: that cut at Pekin is not inferior to Bohemian, and realizes annually 100,000*l.* sterling. Jewellery is manufactured to some extent; ornaments made from the Jade-stone found in the Khoten River, alone amounting 1,500,000*l.* annually. The following are the principal manufactured productions, and their estimated annual sterling value: — Lacquered ware, 600,000*l.*; grass-cloth, 3,000,000*l.*; cotton, at the rate of 1½ tael to each individual, amounts to 183,000,000*l.*, silk (in which the Chinese greatly excel), at 1 tael to every tenth of the population, 12,000,000*l.*; silk and cotton mixed, 4,000,000*l.*; wool, 3,000,000*l.*; ship-building, 20,000,000*l.*; the produce of the fisheries, 90,000,000*l.* Inland commerce is much retarded by the heavy tolls levied on the transit of goods, and from the extremely limited system of banking circulation. Piracy and smuggling prevail to an immense extent; to which may be attributed the decline of at least one-third of the maritime commerce during the last fifteen years.—*Athenæum.*

The above passage is extracted from the *Athenæum*, March 2nd. We will not do the intelligent editor of the *Athenæum*, the injustice to believe that he can have systematically mis-reported the observations of the learned Chinese Secretary of the British Government at Hongkong, but certain it is that, from time to time have appeared reports and remarks attributed to Dr. Gutzlaff, in that esteemed periodical, the value and credibility of which may be estimated, when we say that, the most reasonable we have yet seen, is the one which we have now extracted.

It is Adelung, Lassen or Humboldt, we forget which, who has demonstrated to our satisfaction the Eastern origin of the Teutonic race, but, to our minds the most satisfactory evidence of the fact, would be the promulgation by Dr. Gutzlaff of the very curious and eccentric statements, which are attributed to him, in the public prints brought by every mail from London, as they one and all, unequivocally evidence *a most oriental fertility of imagination.*

But to the matter before us—it will be seen, that Dr. Gutzlaff is made to say, Machinery is never employed in the agriculture, commerce, or manufactures of China. Whereas, as regards the employment of machinery in agriculture, we cannot pass through a village at harvest time without seeing a winnowing machine in action the use of which dates back to the most remote antiquity; to say nothing of the chain pump which is in constant use for the irrigation of the rice fields. We might illustrate this subject *ad infinitum*, and quote the existence of overshot and undershot water wheels, &c., &c., but content ourselves with what is existing in our immediate neighbourhood, where, we see oil crushing mills and the preparation of oil cake.

In a late number of the *Economist,* we see it noted, as an extraordinary discovery, the fattening qualities of Cotton seed and its recent application, as a food for stock, and both in England and America, is hailed as a discovery of great economical importance. Our home readers will be surprised to learn, that, Cotton seed has been so applied in China from time immemorial. And we may also take occasion to tell them that *crushed* bone manure as well as oil cake can boast of similar high antiqiuty.

With regard to the allegation that their implements of husbandry are of rude and primitive construction, we may observe that the four pronged fork or hoe in general use by the Chinese has been recently adopted in America, and in some parts of England, as the most useful implement in the cultivation of the potatoe.

We quite concur with Dr. Gutzlaff in the extensive mineral resources of the Chinese Empire and they must prove an abundant source of wealth, when the time shall arise that China is opened to the enterprise of western nations. The concurring statements of Roman Catholic Missionaries now resident in the interior are all corroborative of this fact.

Many of the most reputed mines in China, from which returns are not now made, are not at all exhausted, but are worked down to the level below which the water cannot be extracted by the rude and imperfect machinery at present in action; indeed many mines are in the precise position of some of the most celebrated in Cornwall prior to Watt's improvement of the Steam Engine; there the practical application of Watt's discovery led to the resumption of the old abandoned mines, which being rid of the water, returned vast wealth to the adventurers who drained them.

Such results cannot but accrue when Foreign capital and science shall be employed in working the mines of China, which have these advantages, over those of Great Britain at that period; Labour is much cheaper, Coals too would, in most localities cost less then they did in Cornwall, and more than all, the cheap facilities of communication to the main rivers and ports afforded by the magnificent hydraulic works which pervade and permeate many of the mineral districts, as well as, most other parts of China.

With regard to what the learned Doctor says about the Glass manufactures at Pekin rivalling those of Bohemia, our near proximity to the Capital and particular inquiries of the natives and missionaries force us to believe, that he is labouring under a mistake; the very modesty of the sum which Dr. Gutzlaff assumes for the total value of the trade, viz., 100,000*l.*, cannot,—in reference to the known wealth and population of China—but satisfy one, that if, such proficiency had been attained in the Glass manufacture the trade must ere this have been *at least* of tenfold value.

In Dr. Gutzlaff's remarks on the manufacture of Jewellery, he estimates the Jade stone ornaments being fabricated to the annual value of 500,000*l.*, this may or may not be true, but it must be purely conjectural. From his knowledge of China and the Chinese he might have essayed a better estimate of the value of Gold and Silver Jewellery in use throughout the Empire by all classes more or less.

Dr. Gutzlaff's estimate of the lacquered-ware of China at 600,000*l.* per annum, we do not think is in excess, indeed, perhaps an under-estimate if we reckon the lacquered shop-boards and signs in universal use in all the cities and towns of the Empire.

The Grass-cloth is put at £3,000,000 sterling per annum, this should rather be called Linen-cloth and which we do not think is over-estimated.

We are puzzled to discover the data up on which the Doctor assumes the annual value of Cotton manufacturers to be £183,000,000 sterling per annum. As to a tael and-a-half to each individual—this is much under-estimated for the use of the inhabitants of the South of China, while in the North the extensive application of Cotton for padding material for clothing, coverlets, &c., during the cold weather by all classes, induces us to say, that at least ten times that quantity must be consumed.

A tael and-a-half per each individual, assuming the population to be 360,000,000, and the average value of Cotton wool at ten dollars per pecul, which if doubled in value in the process of the manufacture would not attain the figure of 7,000,000 dollars, whilst, from the nature of our inquiries we are led to believe the domestic consumption of Cotton manufactures would be about a-fourth of the Doctor's estimate.

Assuming the population as above and the average consumption at two catties per head, the annual domestic consumption would be 7,200,000 peculs, which, if only doubled in value by the process of the manufacture will give a total value of 154,000,000 dollars; but, we are sure we are nearer the mark in stating the value in lieu of £183,000,000 sterling at, at least £50,000,000 sterling, or about double the total value of Cotton Exports from Great Britain.

In stating the Silk trade of China at only £12,000,000 sterling per annum Dr. Gutzlaff is as absurdly below the real value, as he is above the true value, in Cotton. As to the estimate of one tael of Silk to every tenth of the population, this is quite ridiculous. That weight is used by nearly each respectable male or female intertwined or blended in his or her tail or hair.

There are parties who have given a careful consideration to this subject, who aver that, the total silk trade of China must be more than double the Doctor's estimate. The value of Raw Silk exported to Great Britain during the last three years from China will average fully £1,000,000 sterling per annum. The Export of Raw Silk and Silk piece-goods to all other parts, other than Great Britain will be under-estimated at one half that amount.

Nearly every province of China produces Raw Silk, its extensive and general use it is superfluous to point out; the large increase of value which, Raw Silk assumes during its manipulation and manufacture leads us to think, that the total trade may be fairly put at quite £24,000,000 sterling.

We do not, for the present, call in question the Doctor's other estimates, but on an early occasion we shall resume the subject and particularly animadvert upon some other very singular statements with regard to China, which, have obtained circulation in the great metropolis under the sanction of the Doctor's name.

RIOTS AT SHANGHAE.

Lest an impression should get abroad, that the disturbances in the suburbs of the city of Shanghae, have in any the slightest degree, interfered with the foreign residents, we beg to assure our readers, that no disturbance has been seen in our locations. Indeed so little did it affect us, that some difficulty was experienced in obtaining accurate information of what the riot was all about. Various versions, as will always be the case, under such circumstances, have been given of this affair, one of vast moment to the welfare of the shopkeepers in the city, whose goods and chattels were never safe, whilst such a desperate gang of marauders existed in their district. The whole affair was one of purely local interest, and has now been entirely settled.

The new Che Heën (magistrate) came in on the 20th instant, and received the seals; his name is Yuh-hing. His predecessor Ping-han remains in Shanghae, as Hae-fang, and the late Hae-fang is promoted to the prefectship of Sung-keang-foo. The Che Heën was present yesterday, at an inquest held by him, on the body of a man, who was killed by a violent blow from another. The Inquest was held in Dr. Lockhart's Hospital.

We shall give an interesting account of the Inquest held by the Che Heën or Mayor, next week.

To the Editor of the North-China Herald,

Dear Sir,—In passing along a street at the south end of the city of Shanghae, a short time ago, I came to a temple which I entered, and having satisfied the curiosity of some of the priests, who, collecting around me, sought information as to whether we have any "Sun," or "rain &c." in foreign countries, I enquired whether they had any books for distribution, and if so, I begged that they would let me have a few. One of the priests, immediately went into his cell, and brought out some tracts with which he presented me; and, after the usual complimentary phrases and bowings had been duly gone through, I took my departure.

As many of your readers may, perhaps, feel some curiousity to know something about the character of the religious instruction which the Chinese receive from their priests, I send you the translation of a paper entitled, "Buddhist narrative of the Spiritual Manifestation of the White Robed Great Lady, in the city of the province of Canton."

At the top of the page, there is a wood-cut of the city of Canton. The British army appear in their ships of war, and are opening their guns upon the city. The Goddess of Mercy is seen standing upon the walls, surrounded by clouds, and in the act of defending the inhabitants from the attack of the Foreigners.

Under this picture we have, *first*, Days of abstinence to be observed in honor of the Goddess: *secondly*, Instances of the wonderful effects which have accompanied the use of a charm which follows: *thirdly*, The charm itself: and *lastly*, The miraculous appearance of the Goddess in defence of her worshippers at Canton.

I. *Days of abstinance.*

"*First moon*, 5th day, &c., &c."

II. *Wonderful effects resulting from the use of the Charm.*

"1. At Hwuy-Chow there lived an exceedingly poor man, surnamed Heu and named Yüen: he had no means of gaining a livelihood, and determined to drown himself in the river. Suddenly there appeared to him an old man, who said, "If you devoutly recite the Charm of the Great Lady, heaven will certainly protect you:" then, drawing forth the Charm, from the sleeve of his garment, and bestowing it upon him, he vanished. This man frequently recited the Charm, and afterwards conceiving the desire of printing a number of these papers and distributing them, he, upon carrying out this intention, became, very rich. He printed, and distributed 12,000 copies, and then went to reside at Yang-chow, where he lives to the present time, in the enjoyment of wealth and reputation."

"2. At Kea-Hing a woman surnamed Chin, and married to Woo, but who had no offspring, fell sick. She recited the Charm constantly; printed and distributed 1,200 copies; and then her disease was cured, and she afterwards gave birth to a son who became a collector of tribute.

"3. At Tsëen-Tang a woman surnamed Chow, the wife of a person surnamed Chaou, and named Sue-Chin, because she had no son, went to the temple of the White Robed to worship, and devoutly recited the Charm. She printed and distributed 1,200 copies of this paper concerning the Great Lady, and afterwards gave birth to two sons, who, when they grew up, obtained the degree of Tsin-sze. This woman lived to the age of 98 years, and saw 5 generations."

III. *The Charm.*

"The spiritually efficacious, and divine Charm, of the White Robed, Great Lady, the Goddess of Mercy.

"Na-mo, O! thou White Robed Goddess, whose mercy and compassion are great; who dost rescue mankind from misery and affliction, and dost most spiritually answer prayer! (*Note.* Every one reciting the Charm must first repeat these words *three* times.) Na-mo-fuh, &c., &c.

"Ye righteous men, and believing women, in every family, and in every place, we exhort you to recite devoutly, the divine Charm of the White Robed; and thus, you can escape injury from water, fire, plunderers and robbers, sword, and sickness. Pray take this paper and devoutly placing it, worship before it. The Goddess's spiritual responses to prayer are extraordinary: whosoever prays to her, shall obtain whatsoever he desires."

IV. *The miraculous appearance of the Goddess.*

"4th moon, of the 21st year, of Taou-kwang.

"The Imperially commissioned great minister and others, respectfully memorialise on account of the Gods who protect the Empire, and who have been frequently known to manifest themselves. We respectfully write for your Majesty's information.

"In examining the north side of the city of Canton province, a hill may be seen called Yue-sew, which forms a part of the city. On this hill there stood formerly, a temple of the Goddess of Mercy. Scholars and people, all revered this temple, and the Goddess, from the earliest period, spiritually answered prayer. This year, in the 4th moon, from the 3rd of the 6th day, the English foreigners attacked the city. Some Chinese traitors were seized who said that the enemy were about to attack the Tsing-Hae gate. The foreigners, having advanced to the city, and just as they were about to commence an assault, beheld the White Robed Goddess enveloped in mist and standing on the city wall, and therefore, did not dare to open their fire. There is a powder magazine under the hill of the Goddess of Mercy, containing 30,000 catties of powder, and the Chinese traitors stealthily threw a squib into the building, which instantly caught fire. Should the powder in this magazine have exploded, the whole city must have been burnt to ashes. When the officers and soldiers rushed out in order to quench the fire, the inhabitants saw the White Robed Great Lady on the walls, dashing away the flames with her garment. Immediately, the fire was extinguished, and when the English foreigners sent their rockets, like rain towards the city, no place was burnt, as the rockets entered the trench on the far side, and fell into the empty and broad space. The English foreigners then plotted together, and removing their large guns, placed them opposite to the city wall. Suddenly the thunder rolled, and heavy rain, as if from an inverted vessel, fell, and destroyed the Chinese traitors, together with more than 100 black and white foreigners. The English foreigners were all struck with fear and astonishment. Since hostilities have now ceased, the city, as before, enjoys peace and protection. Not only were the Literary and Military officers united in this matter, but even the Gods secretly rendered assistance.

"The above information, is taken from the *Pekin Gazette*, which most accurately describes this manifestation for the protection of the country, and it is now communicated to all."—I remain, dear Sir, truly your's,

OMICRON.

We give ready insertion to the following communication from Young Shanghae.

We beg to thank our correspondent for his contribution, and no better evidence of the sincerity of our thanks can we give we think, than by inserting his epistle without remark or comment to his detriment. We will permit him for one week at least, to have the laugh on his side, and if he will promise to send us another contribution for our next issue, we may protract his pleasure in that respect for a more lengthened period.

Shanghae, 19th *August*, 1850.

To the Editor of the North-China Herald.

Sir,—A sincere well wisher to the success of your paper, and one "interested in the elucidation, discussion, and solution of the great problems on which hinge "the future prospects of European and foreign commerce here;" and in conformity with your "Notice to Correspondents," I make no apology for troubling you with a few remarks upon your late leading articles.

Forgive me, Mr. Editor, for suggesting that impartial, temperate, and reliable writing would be much more likely to serve the useful ends you have in view, than a continuation of articles in the style which you have hitherto adopted.

"The wild exaggerations of a Gutzlaff" surely contain nothing more extravagant than your statement that "the article most in favour with the Chinese is the heavy "sheetings or the domestics of the United States!"—"the ill-digested statements and crudities of a Montgo"mery Martin" nothing more calculated to mislead than your attempt to bolster up the prices of Raw Silk this Season by referring "to the exhaustion of Stocks throughout the Interior," over Season 1847-48, to the extent of 4,500 Bales in a vast producing Country like China; the rates paid for a great portion of this Season's Export being (Exchange considered) 50 per cent. over 1847-48 values;—"the amusing twaddle of a Fortune" in a book written in some degree for amusement, nothing more ridiculous and surely nothing in worse taste than your reference to "Queen Bess' Stockings" and the information that "women's stockings of small sizes could "be vended but to the large footed ladies of Canton and "to those only who were in intimate relations with the "European residents," and this in a publication whose great aim is to instruct:—Again are not you in some degree imitating "the malignant inventions of a Sirr, et "*hoc genus omne*," when you endeavour to depress the efforts of the Anglo-Saxon race by stating in such glowing hyperbole that "the circumnavigation of the globe is to "be completed by the far seeing Sagacity and Indomita"ble Enterprise of our Anglo-American brethren;" and not, "to our Shame be it told, through the Spirited as"sistance of the British Government, or the well con"sidered adventure of British Merchants!"

But what shall I say to Kiachta and its 300 Chops!—Surely these be pleasant fictions!—that Tea *does* go from Soochow to Kiachta, there is probably no *one* here who is not fully aware; but your statement that "300 "Chops of Congou exclusive of a large quantity of the "finest descriptions of Flowery Pekoe" are veritably sent across the frontier at Kiachta annually would require a credulity on the part of foreigners here nearly as great as my Lord Stanley expected from the British public when he threatened them with a deluge of corn imported from Tamboff.—However I presume, you think with your clever correspondent A. "it is much more imposing and "gives a greater impression of the intelligence and ob"servation of a writer to say boldly such and such is the "case"—than to give mere proof.

Admiring equally with yourself the many noble qualities, the indomitable perseverance, industry, and habits of self reliance of the great American people; I feel they will be the first to repudiate and discountenance such palpable and pitiable flattery as you have bestowed upon them, at the expense of the mother country:—causing one to [illegible] in the eloquent words of Sir Walter Scott,—

"Breathes there the man with Soul so dead
"Who never to himself hath said,
"This is my own, my native Land."

—I am, your obedient servant,

YOUNG SHANGHAE.

PEKIN REPORTER.

SUMMARY AND EXTRACTS.

Nos. 66, 67, 68, 10th to 15th July.

Decrees and Rescripts.

His Majesty makes further mention of his late brother, in a decree of the 10th July, in which he passes a high encomium on his character, and on the ability which he displayed while Elder of the Imperial family, an office to which his father appointed him. He notifies His intention to proceed in person to pour out libations before the coffin which contains the remains, directs the Superintendent of the Imperial Household to conduct the funeral ceremonies himself, and to permit none but officers to engage therein, and commands the proper board to refer to the ritual, and ascertain to what posthumous honors the deceased is entitled.

His Majesty directs the punishment of the naval Commander-in-chief of *Merghnen* in *Tsitsihar*, for not having prevented by precautionary measures, the loss of a vessel of war crushed by floating ice in the *Noni* River.

In reply to a petition from *Puan-Szegan*, one of the two Principal Ministers of State, entreating release from his public duties, and permission to retire altogether from service, as disease and old age have totally enfeebled him, the Emperor grants His assent; and in consideration of his faithful services under three generations of His Ancestors, decrees that he shall retire with full pay and emoluments. By a subsequent decree *Ke-Tsuentsaou* is raised to the vacant office.

(Mr. Wade in his "*Note on the Condition and Government of China*" page 42, gives us the following notice of this Minister. "Upon *Puan-*"*shi-ngan's* 80th birthday, the Emperor sent his "Son to him with a pair of scrolls, with appro"priate legends; a golden image of Buddha; a "*ju-yé* or sceptre of jade-stone; a coral cap but"ton; and various articles of court uniform. "*Puan-shi-ngan* was first in the highest degree "taken by the doctors admitted into the Imperial "academy in 1793, the year in which Lord Mac"artney came as Ambassador to the court of "*Keen-lung*. He has of late made several ap"plications to be discharged, on the plea of his "utter inability to perform the duties which fall "to his lot," &c.)

His Majesty notices a further despatch from *Yutae*, Viceroy of *Hookwang*, reporting subsequent proceedings with regard to the territory lately disturbed by rebellion, and commands the Viceroy to avail himself of the present opportunity to establish garrisons, and appoint new authorities throughout the mountainous borders of *Hoonan*, *Kwangse*, and *Kweichow*, so as to prevent a recurrence of similar evils. He also acknowledges a memorial from the same officer, specifying the charges which he has to bring against *Fung-Tih-hing*, Governor of *Hoonan*, and reporting the trials of a Commander-in-chief, General, and *Taoutae* together with a number of subordinates who failed in taking proper measures against the rebels, and in reply, His Majesty decrees the punishment according to law of the degraded Governor, and directs the Board of Punishment to examine into and report upon the extent of the demerits of the other officers.

Upon a complaint of the Governor of *Chekeang*, against six magistrates of districts in that province for not having forwarded the usual taxes due from each district, His Majesty commands the Governor to deprive them all of their buttons, and to enforce the immediate payment of the sums due.

The Emperor directs the Astronomical Board to select some propitious day during the 9th month of this year for the interment of his father's remains. The 18th day (22nd October) having been reported by them as the one most suited for the occasion, His Majesty directs all requisite preparations to be made for the funeral ceremony.

In reply to a memorial from *Luh-Keëying*, Viceroy of *Keangnan* and *Keangse*, requesting permission to transport by sea to *Teëntsin*, the rice which has been contributed in payment by purchasers of office, His Majesty gives his assent to the measure, and directs the high [illegible] of the coast to attend to the safe conduct of the transports to their destination.

The Board of Ceremonies reports that the Corean Envoy, lately come to Pekin to offer incense, has brought a letter from the King of Corea, begging that some presents, which had been made by him to the late Empress Dowager, and had been returned as by law required, may be retained. The Board suggests for His Majesty's guidance, a precedent which occurred during the Reign of *Keen-lung*, when presents thus brought back where kept as tribute for the current year, and begs that the same rule may be followed in the present instance.

We have much pleasure in presenting to our readers same extracts from "*Note on the Condition and Government of the Chinese Empire in* 1849, by Thomas Francis Wade, Assistant Chinese Secretary, Hongkong." We believe this work has been printed for private circulation.

We hope its learned author will favour us annually with a similar digest, and report the occurences of the year.

We will moreover congratulate him, upon his happy tact and admirable notion of illustrating China and the Chinese by themselves.

We thank him for this very valuable and solid contribution, in aid of a better knowledge of the singular people among whom we reside.

The author's official position which, whilst it may explain his subdued tone in reference to the Chinese Government, does not render his remarks and observations less worthy a careful consideration.

NOTE ON THE CONDITION AND GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE EMPIRE IN 1849.

By Thomas Francis Wade,
Assistant Chinese Secretary.

The first object worthy of attention which presents itself to us, is the financial distress of the Empire, aggravated considerably this year by the late inundations, which, in the central provinces, has retarded the collection of the taxes of 1848-49, has caused a considerable drain both upon the Imperial treasury and the resources of the Local Governments, and of necessity entails much embarrassment upon both, for the ensuing year, if not for a longer period. Apart from the consequences, immediate or remote, of this calamity, the magnitude of the outstanding debts of which the Memorials give occasional notice would not warrant the grave apprehension on this score for which it is assumed there is ground, were it not that the complaint of defalcation, or insolvency, is continual, and from all sides; the avowed cause of it being, withal, the corruption and inactivity of the officials, generally, and of those, in particular, who are charged with the direction of the more lucrative branches of the revenue. We next find that the Government is alive to the difficulty of its position, and has detected the principal evils to which it is to be traced. A searching enquiry has been in consequence ordered into the accounts of the treasuries of the provinces, and of their magazines, as well as into the management of the various collections from which the income of the state is derived. A proposal to introduce a large copper coin, to equal in value fifty of the cash now in circulation, by which means one great inconvenience, the unwieldiness of the currency, would have been lessened, was not favourably received. Certain reductions and reforms have been suggested, but no new source or system of taxation has been devised; no effort has been made to improve the present imperfect mode of providing the Empire with officers; no steps have been taken to ensure the competence of these to discharge duties onerous and incompatible, for the performance of which they have, from time immemorial, been prepared only by the study of their ancient poets and philosophers; nor has the evil been admitted, at least by the Government, of depriving those whose approved proficiency in this course is still their legitimate qualification as holders of office, of the object of their honourable ambition, by placing at the disposal of wealth, the dignity and power which it consists with its theory to award to literary attainment alone. On the contrary, the "benevolences" or contributions, which are neither more nor less than sales of rank according to a regular printed tariff, have multiplied as the exchequer has been pressed by the unusual demand of the year. A memorial, in the autumn, solicited the sanction of an extraordinary subscription, or purchase of rank, to defray the 2,000,000 taels advanced by the Crown, to the four provinces which had been most severely dealt with by the floods.

In Cheh-kiang, for example, the enquiry before alluded to, shewed an arrear of 2,846,842 taels silver, and 1,109,506 piculs of grain, to have accumulated from 1822 to 1848, or in 26 years. Upon this the Emperor observed, that before the year 1840, the deficiencies had not been remarkable: that for those during our invasion, in 1842, allowance had been made; but that since that period the deficits had increased, amounting in 1846 to 70,000 taels. For these evils His Majesty held the higher officers responsible; the greatest mismanagement seemed to have occurred under those who had served their full time of three years. He caused the ex-Governor, recently reinstated from a former degradation, to be suspended and brought to trial, together with the late Commissioner of Finance; while all who had filled the latter post during the years in which this confusion had arisen, were also to be proceeded against.

In Kiang-su, the arrears were ascertained to be upwards of 1,250,000 taels; in Yun-nan, of a loan of 260,000 advanced in 1845, there were still 230,000 due; and in Hu-pih, it was announced that of the 1,243,000 taels annually due, but 613,500 could be collected.

The scrutiny above alluded to, was ordered upon the representation of several high officers, amongst whom was Kiying. Their memorial requested that the accounts of the major and minor districts in every province should undergo a strict examination; and instructions were issued to that effect to the Governors-general and Governors, with whom in many instances were associated Commissioners, especially deputed from Peking. It farther proposed that, henceforward, the Grain-tax of Kiang-su, Ngan-hwui, Kiang-si, Cheh-kiang, Hu-pih, Hu-nan, Ho-nan, Shan-tung, and Yun-nan, should be received at the capital in money, in lieu of the quota of produce heretofore remitted by those provinces; that the regulations for the direction of the Salt Monopoly should be reformed; the grant for the embankments, &c., of the Yellow River, and the establishment in charge of these, reduced; and it suggested the working of the Silver Mines in Sz-chuen, Yun-nan, Kwang-si, and Kiang-si.

An experiment was made in the summer, upon some ore discovered in the hills of a district in which part of Peking is situated; but it was found to yield only 3-160ths pure silver; and as farther operations could not have proved remunerative, and a concourse of people would have been attracted to the spot to no purpose, the works were closed to the prevention of disturbance.

Amongst various abuses, a practice of the Banks of Peking is brought forward. A Censor shews that five of them have been engrossing the agency of the purchase of rank, to the great detriment of the candidate, who is subjected to sundry fees of commission, and naturally to the injury of the subscriptions in aid of public ends, which are in effect the price paid, annually and on extraordinary occasions, for an equivalent bestowed in the shape of a grade upon the contributors. These, says the Memorialist, have much fallen off by the authorised traffic of the houses referred to, with whom, he suspects, the subordinates of the Board of Revenue are in collusion. The loss sustained by the assumption of rank, in some provinces, by persons who have not purchased a button, is complained of in another memorial; and the necessity of a diploma, to be presented to the above Board by the graduate in person, or his near relation, is insisted upon. In Canton, a placard appeared lately, denouncing a particular house of agency, for having swindled a native of Kiang-su out of 300 taels upon the sum of 1,800, which he had desired to be remitted to Peking to pay for the rank of Sub-prefect. The degradation of an officer in charge of treasure for presenting a cheque upon a bank in Peking, instead of the bullion confided to his care, may be considered some evidence of the encouragement such establishments receive from Government, which however derives a considerable revenue from the licensed Pawnbrokers, usually connected with them.

There have been loud complaints, too, of the tardiness of the transport of Grain from the southward. One entire fleet was indeed lost in the Poyang Lake; but the damaged cargoes and deficiencies of those which have passed up the Canal, have been the subject of frequent representation from the Censors selected to supervise their delivery; as have been also the violence and extortion of the subordinates of the particular service charged with their escort to Pih-chih-li.

The Metal required for the Metropolitan mint had nearly run out in August; no more being left in it than would suffice for a few months' coinage. The freezing of the canal, last year, was the excuse given for the detention of a freight of lead due from Kwei-chau: but of the copper supply despatched in 1847-48 from Yun-nan, in the south-west, which had been some months ago reported as having reached the province of Shan-tung, adjoining Pih-chih-li, and even Tien-tsin in the latter, a few miles from Peking, the proper authorities had as yet received no notification. The real cause of the delay is said to be the avarice of the officials in charge, who are engaged in levying fees upon such private boats as they meet, or overtake, upon the pretext that they are obstructing the way of the government vessels.

By the floods of 1848 and 1849, the waters of the Hwang-ho and Yang-tsz'-kiang were so swollen, that the provinces of Cheh-kiang, Kiang-su, Kiang-si, Ngan-hwui, in which most of the silk and cotton is produced, together with Hu-pih and Ho-nan, were all more or less inundated. Shen-si appears to have suffered, but not to the same extent. In Shan-si and Shan-tung the crops of 1848 had failed from drought, and the last half-year's taxes for 1848 had been remitted, wherever the state of the country was shewn to require such consideration.

The efforts made to meet the extraordinary distress consequent upon this visitation, by the Emperor and his servants in common, the manner in which the latter and the provincial gentry have been stimulated to patriotic exertion, and the encouragement or rebuke bestowed by His Majesty upon zeal or indifference in ministering to the necessities of the people, are worthy of attention. From the decrees and acts of the Sovereign, it is sufficiently plain that the head of the state recognises, in theory at all events, the value of the principle to the activity of which is justly ascribed the long endurance of the Chinese Empire, viz: the paternal relation of those in power to the multitudes whom they govern. The authority with which he demands the surrender of all individual right to decline a public charge, however perilous or unremunerative, can hardly be stigmatized as despotic, while his plea for such exaction is the welfare of the "black-haired myriads;" whose claim upon the "parental" and "pastoral" care of their rulers, is peremptorily insisted upon, when those on whom the duties of a responsible post have devolved, are impelled, by their alarm at unlooked-for danger, or a sense of their own incompetence, to request permission to retire from office.

Besides the favour shewn to these regions, Formosa, which had experienced the evils of both earthquake and flood, were with the rest "steeped in the goodness of the Sacred Lord," and all contributors in aid of their respective provinces, were rewarded throughout the land in proportion to the amount of their subscriptions.

Seven high officers, amongst whom was the Governor of Kwang-tung, natives of Hu-pih, and *par consequent* employed elsewhere, gave 60,000 taels of money—a considerable sum, the smallness of their legitimate incomes considered. In addition to this, 149 of its gentry subscribed 154,549 taels.

In Ngan-hwui, a provincial subscription came to no more than 1,155 taels; but besides the 400,000 advanced as above stated by the Emperor, the gentry contrived to raise 32,383, and various officials of high degree, in different parts of the Empire, added some 30,000 more.

In Kiang-su, the charities rose above 1,500,000 exclusive of the Imperial loans: and all who had come forward in the good cause, including 106 officers in Pih-chih-li, who subscribed for the special assistance of Ho-nan and Cheh-kiang, were referred to the most favourable consideration of the Board of Civil Office by His Majesty, who, by foregoing the inland duties, and temporarily sanctioning the coast transport, otherwise an interdicted channel of supply, farther encouraged the grain merchants to pour food into the territory most in need of it.

In both Fuh-kien and Kiang-su, much alarm was felt regarding the export and monopoly of grain. At Shanghai, in the latter province, an attempt was made to fix a *maximum* price, to the certain loss of the foreign traders, who had imported cargoes on the strength of the government invitation to that effect; but, at the instance of the British Consul, the Intendant issued a proclamation prohibiting monopoly; and rice, which had been at famine price, declined in a very short time to Drs. 1.86. In Cheh-kiang, 350,000 piculs, or about 23,000 tons, the half of the quantity in the government depôts, was sold in three departments, where the distress was at its height, at the low rate of 84 cents, and in the rest at 96 cents per picul.

Before passing to a review of the charges principally brought against men in place during the year, it may be remarked, that the laws affecting Opium, the removal of the prohibitory enactments against which would most seriously concern the foreign trade, appear to continue unrelaxed.

There have been three seizures of the article mentioned during the past year; one of the Capital, one in Pih-chih-li, and one beyond the Great Wall. A late memorial speaks of a disturbance attending the rescue of a graduate who had been arrested for smoking it; and a Decree published in October, respited, for one year, an official sentenced to death for the same offence by the Board of Punishments, to whom his case had been referred, and who had submitted it, with those of sundry plebeians guilty of the crime, to the personal decision of His Majesty.

Hu-nai-tsi, who was degraded, before the war, for proposing the admission of Opium into China at a duty of 8 per cent, has survived his mishap, and figures this year in one of the provincial examiner-ships; but of its rumoured legalization, we have no authentic intelligence. The Ministers have ceased to deprecate the measure, and the Throne to fulminate against its iniquity; and it has not been, to our knowledge, again suggested as a means of replenishing the exhausted coffers of the State.

From the testimony of some natives consulted, and from information officially collected at the ports, it is believed that the poppy is now cultivated in the nine Provinces of Yun-nan, Sz-chuen, Kwang-si, Kwang-tung, Kwei-chau, Hu-nan, Hu-pih, Cheh-kiang, and Fuh-kien. In the two last, the opium sold is coarse, and reputed to be more immediately pernicious to the constitution of the consumer, than the foreign article. The crop in Kwang-tung, in 1847, was said to be from 8,000 to 10,000 piculs; but the only answers ever obtained from any native who professed to have seen the plant growing, either as to the extent of country occupied by it, or the quantity of it raised, was given in the vague "thousand myriad" phrase, which strips most evidence upon similar questions in China of any claim to implicit credence.

The manufacture does not as yet assume to vie with what is imported; the preparation of it is but imperfectly understood, and much of the juice wasted in the process; but it must be remembered that the art in the Central Kingdom is comparatively in its infancy. The native is said to be much used in adulterating the foreign drug. The most esteemed, for flavour and mildness, is bought in Kan-suh, on its north-western frontier, where the flower grows wild. This province, the largest in the Empire, geographically speaking, is hilly and sandy, and generally unprofitable. Its land-tax amounts to less than that of any other province, Kwei-chau excepted, which is the smallest of the eighteen; and it draws 400,000 taels on Ho-nan, annually, for the support of its establishment. There could hardly be a better field for experimenting upon the poppy. Were the attempt permitted and, in due time successful, without reflecting upon the political advantage of at once putting an end to a contraband trade, the progress of which it has been found impossible to withstand, the Celestial financialist would rejoice less in the discovery of a new fund of resource, than in the removal of a principal cause of his solicitude, by the diminution he would foresee in the export of bullion, now applied to the purchase of an almost national requirement. To this the home-grown production would be seen to minister daily in greater abundance: whilst pending its increase and improvement in quality to a point where it might compete with the import, the latter would in a great degree replace the present medium of ordinary commercial operations.

On the other hand, if it be true that, in many places, the rice grounds have been already given up altogether to the strange weed; or even if, as one informant positively maintained to be the case in Yun-nan, the inhabitants forego one of their three yearly grain harvests, to raise an intermediate crop of poppy, the temptation to abandon the provision of the chief necessary of life, may be attended with the gravest inconvenience.

But the most remarkable cause of removal, and by no means an uncommon one, is *unpopularity*. There are constantly memorials stating that such an one is possessed of such and such good qualities, but that he is not *suited* to "the place and the people," and he is exchanged or removed accordingly;—a deference to public opinion almost anomalous in an absolute monarchy, but consistent with the comparatively temperate despotism of China.

Exclusive of the Cabinet, the Council, the Boards, and Metropolitan Courts, which are in effect the springs of the government,—as the Crown scarcely acts without their advice, required, or spontaneously tendered,—the laws of the Empire may be generally said to be administered, its people controlled, and its revenue collected in the eighteen Provinces of China Proper, by 8 Governors-general, six of whom govern two provinces; 15 Governors, of whom three only have independent provinces; 19 Commissioners of Finance, there being 2 for Kiang-su; 18 of Justice; 4 Directors of the Salt Gabelle, and 9 Collectors independent of these; 13 Commissioners of Grain or Commissionaries General; 64 Intendants of Circuit; 182 Prefects; and 68 Prefects of inferior Departments, both having under them District Magistrates; 18 independent Subprefects; 180 dependent Subprefects; 139 Deputy Subprefects; 141 District Magistrates of the fifth, and 1,232 of the seventh class. The Rivers are in charge of two officers of the rank and title of Governor-general, who are at the head of a special service, with a large body of men at their command, rated apparently as troops, if they be not available for military purposes. The Grain Transport, Silk Department, and Inland and Maritime Customs, are all separate services, each with its own chief and a proportionate staff.

The lowest of the above officers, the District Magistrate, has in many ways the most difficult part of all to perform. The incongruity of his duties has been already remarked upon, as also the too great extent of his jurisdiction. Within the limits of the latter, there can scarcely come to pass any misfortune occasioning Tumult, loss of life, or of public or private property, which may not furnish his superiors, if they choose, with a plea for imputing to him lack of foresight, or tardiness of action.

The request that he should be punished, would seem always to be listened to: but his reinstatement, by no means so surely the consequence of a recommendation to that effect. Between January and November, 88 of these functionaries were suspended and cashiered, while but 13 were allowed to "recover their complexions."

The position of the Magistrate being nowadays arrived at frequently by the assistance of his purse, he may be said to be solely indebted for a continuance in it to the same auxiliary—to the enormous sums which he pays to those above him, according to the grade of each, and to the secretaries of such as have the revision of the proceedings had in his Court. His legal term of incumbency is three years, amongst people in whom any personal interest he might feel as a fellow townsman, or provincial, would be a bar to his occupying his post; as, with its usual jealously, the law prescribes a distance from his native province within which he may not serve. Even then, he is rarely left in a district long enough to do it justice in any one point of view. Besides a visit to Peking which he must make on appointment and may have to repeat on promotion, involving a lapse of several months before he can enter upon his duties, he his removed, or exchanged, often from one extremity of the Empire to the other, as vacancies occur by the death or disgrace of his compeers, or by their retirement during sickness or mourning. His journey, even if his presentation at Court be excused, puts him to a considerable expense; and after the delay inseparable from the slowness of all locomotion in this country, he probably finds the remittances from his new district to Peking in arrear, as well as the surplus rates and miscellaneous taxes, whence its local expenditure should be drawn; debt in its money-chest and deficiency in its grain depôt; and the funds designed for one public use unauthorisedly appropriated to another, if indeed they have not been converted privily to that of his predecessor.

It is scarcely to be wondered at, that an officer so situated, whose whole public income does not exceed £280 per annum, compelled to extortion to meet the regular exactions of the higher Mandarins, and exposed to continual fine for his errors of administration, small and great, should be both corrupt and rapacious. His necessity, or cupidity, entails oppression, and his inefficiency is almost ensured by the present system of education and advancement: miserably underpaid himself, he devours not only the salaries of his lower subordinates, but receives from them large presents for the tenure of their posts, or, in other words for the privilege of living on the people. Not only conniving at the evasion of payments to the detriment of the revenue, he must ever be in collusion with criminals guilty of acts affecting the security of the better disposed. He risks an appeal, to be sure, from the sufferer to the Prefect, or the higher provincial authorities; but the distances are great, and the obstacles not a few to the poor; while the bribes received on the side of injustice secure him, for the hour, against all beyond the possible injunction "to lose no time in apprehending the parties concerned, and *settling* the matter." This is constantly all the redress which, we learn from the memorials of the Censorate, a complainant obtains after repeated application for the punishment of the murder of his kindred, or the restitution of his property.

To the Editor of the North-China Herald.

Sir,—It is grievous to those connected with the trade of China, to find our government continuing so averse to a reduction of the present high duty on that now essential of life to the people of Great Britain—Tea.—

Notwithstanding the late agitations throughout the United Kingdom and the large amount of money spent in connection therewith. We have arrived no nearer to the great goal of our wishes and requirements. How is this? The individuals to whom the destinies of our glorious country are entrusted, say. Oh! We cannot possibly entertain your views just now, in the face of the heavy and unforeseen expenditure of the past and the wants of the coming year. But I would enquire why cannot they entertain at all times a question of such importance—question involving the prosperity and wellbeing of our Trade with the Celestial Empire, and the thousands interested therein, the more particularly when it has been demonstrated by statistical tables supported by facts, and borne out by the opinion of men of the soundest judgment that but a short time would elapse before the revenue, derivable from a lesser duty, would in consequence of the additional consumption reach to, and surpass that now realized. Seeing this then why do the Government delay in acceding to the just demands of an enlightened, deserving and suffering portion of Loyal Subjects! The enormous revenue raised from this trade now flowing into the exchequer, to whom, is the credit of it due? Not I am sure to the fostering care of the British Government, who instead of giving every facility and encouragement actualy throw obstacles in the way! No! but it is to the British Merchant, that energetic and indomitable being, both an honour to mankind and an honour to his Country, who braves death in a foreign Clime for the advancement of his fortunes. What I ask would England have been without such men? Ah! Who answers. What! It is distressing to think that with the present blessings at home of a plentiful harvest and an abundance of money, the trade of China is both a diminishing and a losing one. In the Imports of Manufactured Goods from the United Kingdom into China ending December 1848, as compared with the preceeding year. We see in the total a serious decrease, and it is notorious that in the Silk and Teas from this Country, the former has until a short time ago been unremunerative and the latter according to late advices subjecting importers to heavy losses, I will not here dwell upon the effects arising from the Panic in 1847, which so many in connection with this trade so severely suffered from—it is too well known to need comment.

At the conclusion of the last War it was confidently expected that an enormously increased trade would be the natural results of the additional Ports thrown open to Foreigners. Is such the case?—Comparatively it is not.—And with the exception of Shanghae, looking to the very small amount of business, the lesser Ports might advantageously be closed, if we consider them merely as outlets for British Merchants. But can the Trade be materially and profitably augmented? 'It can,' but I am of opinion only, with the first Northern and Southern Ports Shanghae and Canton, the small Ports I think will never become places of resort for the Silk and Tea men, notwithstanding that they are situated on the borders of the Tea country, I account for this, in the desire of the Native Merchants and Brokers to keep Purchasers as far distant as possible from the growing districts, fearing the immediate contact with the cultivators thereby doing away with their mediancy: and in the jealousy of the authorities, in so close a proximity to the growth of so valuable an exotic as the Tea plant, besides perhaps the probable results arising from the buying through first hands (i. e. buying at less cost) in causing a diminution in their revenue or export duty, and again in the dislike to change or innovation in old customs, habits and associations so prominent a feature in the Chinese character.—Although we look to the amazing extent of territory and richness of soil of China, she yet is unable to give us to any extent as a medium of returns other commodities than Tea and Silk, and from the manifest inability to render an exchange, and allow the precious metals to be drained from the country, but a limited money business can now be done, Tea and Silk can be supplied ad-libitum—ad-infinitum, and taking into consideration a population of upwards of three hundred millions, about a-third of the habitable globe bowing to the sway of the Celestial Empire, and who as far as their means will admit of appear disposed to consume our Manufactures, any further hesitation in a more enlightened policy on our part, would only be the height of folly and injustice. Such being the conclusion, and knowing the capabilities of our own Country for a much larger consumption of these staples, it only remains with our Government to bring forward and adopt such measures as are calculated to effect such manifold and desirable ends, it is too due to the Chinese, that we reciprocate the liberal Tariff given to us, and now in operation. To effect this grand object—embracing the profitable out-turn of capital, increased employment to our shipping, our manufacturing, and various other of our people, and strewing incalculable happiness around—all that is required and I believe asked for is, the boon of a reduction of the duty on Teas to *one* shilling per pound,—and I firmly believe that untill we see this measure carried out, and not until then,—shall we enjoy a prosperous trade with China.

A. V. B. S.

Peking Reporter and our Ningpo Correspondent.

It will have been observed by many of our readers that, the "*Clumsy Forgery*" given to us by our Ningpo correspondent, is in substance the same, as the official document, in our *Pekin Reporter*, of the 4th July.

The similarity is to be accounted for, we think, from the probability that, the decree issued by his Imperial Majesty, had been sent to all the Governors and District Magistrates, along the coast, as soon as the *Reynard* had reached the Pei-Ho, and, that it subsequently took its usual official form, in the columns of the *Pekin Reporter*. This will explain, why, the "*Clumsy Forgery*" not then believed to be genuine, at Ningpo, preceded the official Report by ten days or a fortnight.

TRINITY CHURCH.

It will be fully in the recollection of all our readers at this port, that a Meeting of the British residents was held at H. B. M.'s Consulate, on the 22nd July last, to take into consideration the necessary steps to be pursued for the restoration of our Church; at which a resolution was passed to raise a subscription for its immediate repair.

The following donations are the result of that resolution, and, we believe, had not the question of the British Government withholding its quota towards the erection of the Church been raised, a still larger amount would have been contributed by both the British and Foreign residents.

The present amount, however amply shows, how willing the majority of the Community has been to assist so laudable an undertaking.

Mr. Strachan, the Architect, has very liberally proffered his gratuitous services, in the superintendence of the work, which we are glad to say has already begun.

CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARDS THE REPAIRS OF TRINITY CHURCH, SHANGHAE.

FIRST SUBSCRIPTIONS.

Ladies List.

Mrs. Alcock,	Drs.	30	
" Bacon,	"	20	
" E. S. B.,	"	10	
" M. A. S.,	"	20	
Mrs. Dale,	"	10	
Miss Hickson,	"	10	
Mrs. Shearman,	"	10	
" Hobson,	"	5	
" M'Clatchie,	"	5	
" Boone,	"	5	
" Richards,	"	3	
" Hall,	"	5	
" Wright,	"	5	
" Crossley,	"	10	
Miss L. Parkes,	"	4	
Mrs. Donaldson,	"	5	157

General List.

Mr. R. Alcock, H.B.M.Csul.	Drs.	100	
" J. Bowman,	"	100	
" E. Webb,	"	50	
" J. C. Smith,	"	50	
" Lancelot Dent,	"	250	
" T. C. Beale,	"	250	
" K. R. Mackenzie,	"	100	
" C. D. Mackenzie,	"	100	
" H. C. R. Macduff,	"	200	
" L. Helbling,	"	50	
Messrs. Dirom, Gray & Co.,	"	100	
Mr. P. R. Saul,	"	100	
" C. Wilson,	"	50	
" J. D. Gibb,	"	50	
" H. Gray,	"	25	
" D. D. Lewin,	"	25	
Messrs. Thos. Ripley & Co.,	"	100	
Mr. J. H. Winch,	"	25	
" Joseph Bland,	"	25	
" C. E. Bateson,	"	50	
" G. F. Green,	"	20	
Messrs. Wetmore & Co.,	"	100	
Mr. Oliver E. Roberts,	"	50	
" Francis A. Layton,	"	25	
" J. B. Ross,	"	25	
" C. S. Matheson,	"	25	
" Charles Wills,	"	25	
" W. H. M.,	"	25	
Mr. F. Parish,	"	25	
" W. Fittock,	"	10	
Messrs. Sykes, Schwabe & Co.	"	100	
" Bull, Nye & Co.,	"	100	
Mr. A. Rusden,	"	100	
" E. M. Smith,	"	25	
" James White,	"	100	
" J. M. S.,	"	100	
Mr. J. Hooper,	"	25	
" A. Thorne,	"	25	
Messrs. Hubertson & Co.,	"	50	
Mr. D. Sillar,	"	25	
" J. Sillar,	"	25	
Messrs. Hargreaves & Co.,	"	100	
Mr. A. McCulloch,	"	250	
" J. Scarth,	"	25	
" R. J. Thorburn,	"	25	
Messrs. Rathbones, Worthington & Co.,	"	100	
Mr. T. Moncreiff,	"	100	
" J. Ivor Murray,	"	50	
" C. Maltby,	"	25	
" W. Broughall,	"	15	
The Oriental Bank,	"	100	
Messrs. A. Heard & Co.,	"	100	
Mr. C. A. Fearon,	"	50	
" J. Crampton,	"	25	
" E. Burton,	"	25	
" G. J. Bennett,	"	25	
" W. W. Brown,	"	25	
Rev. John Hobson,	"	10	
" T. McClatchie,	"	10	
Bishop Boone,	"	10	
Rev. E. Syle,	"	5	
Messrs. H. Fogg & Co.	"	20	
Mr. T. J. Birdseye,	"	25	
Messrs. P. F. Richards & Co.,	"	10	
Mr. A. Holtz,	"	5	
" E. Hall,	"	10	
" C. M. Donaldson,	"	10	
Captain Pattison,	"	5	
Mr. N. Baylies,	"	5	
" A. Fincham,	"	25	
" W. Christian,	"	10	
" Wright,	"	10	
Crew of the *Oriza*,	"	10	
Messrs. Gilman, Bowman & Co.,	"	100	
Mr. J. Macandrew,	"	25	
Bishop of Victoria,	"	50	
Captain Sawell,	"	10	
" Daley,	"	10	
A Christian,	"	2	
Captain Stafford, *Argyle*,	"	5	
A Friend,	"	5	
Ship *Cornhill*,	"	5	4,237
		Total,	Drs. 4,394

IMPORTATION and CONSUMPTION Of China Silk in Great Britain during the last 13 Years.

Importation. Lbs.	Years.	*Consumption.* Lbs.
1,840,000	1837	1,490,730
660,246	1838	942,480
378,420	1839	731,344
322,324	1840	336,600
380,020	1841	410,040
108,900	1842	309,060
270,402	1843	310,800
385,968	1844	322,620
1,158,616	1845	936,360
2,067,540	1846	1,552,950
2,056,816	[illegible]	1,933,308
2,114,752	1848	1,920,150
1,933,268	1849	[illegible]

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	AT	VESSELS.	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	From	[illegible]	Cargo	Consignees
Aug.16	Shanghae	Schillersoff	Rus. ship		Lindenberg	N. W. C. America	[illegible]	[illegible]	Order.
„ 16	„	Eliza Penelope	B. schr.		Roberts	Calcutta and Hongkong		[illegible]	Lindsay & Co.
„ 17	„	Pilot	H. M. B.		Ince	Cruise			
„ 17	„	Robert Pulsford	Am. ship	300	Crooke	Hongkong		Sundries	Augustine Heard & Co.
„ 20	„	Reliance	B. barque	243	Harrower	Amoy		Rice	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
„ 22	„	Spec	B. schr.	104	Robinson	Ningpo	Aug 20	Rice	Hargreaves & Co.

DEPARTURES.

Date	From	VESSELS	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	DESTINATION.	CARGO.	DESPATCHED BY
Aug. 19	Shanghae	Nymph	B. schr.	106	Wilson	Hongkong	Treasure	Dent, Beale & Co.
— 19	—	Cornhill	B. barque	370	Austin	London	Tea & Silk	J. M. Smith & Co.
— 20	—	Mazeppa	B. schr.	153	Dowson	Hongkong	Treasure	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
— 21	—	Orixa	B. barque	362	Christian	London	Tea & Silk	Lindsay & Co.
— 21	—	Salus	B. brig	316	Pattison	London	Tea & Silk	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.

SHIPPING IN PORT.

MERCHANT VESSELS.

VESSELS.	AT	Date of Arrival	FLAG & RIG.	Tons	CAPTAIN.	CONSIGNEES.	DESTINATION.	Intended despatch.
Pilot	Shanghae	Aug.17	H. M. B.		Ince			
Annie Bucknam	„	Aug.11	A. barque	530	Barker	J. M. Smith & Co.	New York	Early
Ann Lockerby	„	Aug.12	B. ship	465	Beverley	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.		
Aricnis	„	Aug. 8	B. brig		Rimington	Lindsay & Co.		
Argyle	„	July 4	B. ship	397	Stafford	Turner & Co.	London	Early
Eagle	„	July 3	B. ship	388	Sewell	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	[illegible]	Early
Eliza Penelope	„	Aug.16	B. schr.		Roberts	Lindsay & Co.		
Elizabeth Moore	„	Aug. 9	B. arbque	242	Patrickson	Thos. Ripley & Co.	Liverpool	Early
Ganges	„	Aug. 8	B. barque	243	Smith	J. M. Smith & Co.	Amoy & Singapore	1st Sept.
Gerda	„	Aug.11	Sw. ship	709	Ohlson	Wolcott, Bates & Co.	Amoy & Singapore	5th Sept.
Lucy Elizabeth	„	June27	A. barque	335	Shreve	Russell & Co.	New York	Early
Manila	„	June28	Sp. ship	529	Given	Russell & Co.		
Mooltan	„	Aug.14	B. barque	429	Steward	Jardine, Matheson & Co.	London	Early
Palembang	„	June25	Du. ship	604	Hockstra	Mackenzie, Brothers & Co.	London	Early
Reliance	„	Aug.20	B. barque	243	Harrower	Jardine, Matheson & Co.		
Robert Pulsford	„	Aug.16	A. ship	300	Crooke	Augustine Heard & Co.		
Schillersoff	„	Aug.17	Rus. ship		Lindenberg	Order.		
Spec	„	Aug.22	B. schr.	104	Robinson	Hargreaves & Co.		
Union	„	Aug.15	Sp. ship		Pardo	Russell & Co.		
Ylocano	„	Aug.12	Sp. brig	227	Martinez	Russell & Co.		

RECEIVING SHIPS.

VESSELS.	AT	FLAG & RIG.	TONS	CAPTAIN.	OWNERS.
Clown	Woosung	B. brig	152	D'Busche	F. & D. N. Camajee & Co.
Emily Jane	„	B. ship	427	Landers	Dent & Co.
Folkstone	„	B. ship	406	Jauncey	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
[illegible]	„	B. bark	236	Chape	F. S. & N. M. Langrana.
Mastiff	„	B. brig	148	Anderson	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co.
Time	„	B. sr.	110	Lacy	P. F. Cama & Co.
Science	„	A. ship	383	Roundy	Russell & Co.
Snipe	„	A. brig	176	Endicott	Augustine Heard & Co.
William	„	B. brig	130	Dufus	Gilman, Bowman & Co.
William the IV	„	B. bark	176	Thomson	Lindsay & Co.

EXPORTS OF SILK FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FOR YEARS ENDING 30th JUNE.

Destination	1848	1849	1850
Great Britain,	19,117	15,915	13,162
Coastwise,	2,059	2,184	1,660
United States,	..	35	415
Total	21,176	18,134	15,237

EXPORT OF SILK PIECE GOODS FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE, 1850.

Pongees,	25,920 pieces
Pongee Handkerchiefs,	8,812 „
Crapes,	695 „
Sarsnets,	2,534 „
Fancy Silks and Satins,	2,509 „
Raw Silk,	415 bales = 382 peculs

IMPORT CARGOES.

Per *Mooltan* :—

8,000 Piculs Rice.

Per *Robert Pulsford* :—

2,000 Piculs Canton Sugar.
100 Bales Drills.
2,360 Piculs Rice.
1,431 Packages Canton Tea Matts.
40 „ Personal Stores.

Per *Anne Lockerby* :—

157 Logs and Spars of Wood
261 Planks and Round small Spars.
210 Piculs Mangrove Bark.
400 „ Ebony.
58 „ 158 Bundles Dye Wood.
400 „ 5,466 „ Rattans.
65 „ 204 Bags Betel-nut.
52 „ 31 Baskets Bicho de Mar.
73 Bales Goat Skins.
21 Baskets Shrimps.
6 Bags Shark Skins.
156 „ Black Pepper.
1 Box Bird's Nests, (White.)
5 „ do. (Black.)
1 „ Bird's Feathers.
46 Baskets Sea Weed.
28 Packages Private Stores.
A quantity of Laka Wood.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO ALL PARTS FROM 1844 a 1850.

Season ending 30th June	Black	Green	Total Pounds
1843-1844	1,027,000	122,000	1,149,000
1844-1845	3,037,000	764,000	3,801,000
1845-1846	8,725,000	3,735,000	12,460,000
1846-1847	9,578,000	2,916,000	12,494,000
1847-1848	11,837,000	3,874,000	15,711,000
1848-1849	11,847,000	6,456,000	18,303,000
1849-1850	16,609,000	5,754,000	22,363,000

TABLE

Showing the IMPORT *and* EXPORT DUTIES *on British Trade, and* TONNAGE DUES *on British Vessels; paid to the Chinese Government, at the Port of* SHANGHAE *during the following Years 1843 a 1849.*

	DUTIES.	TONNAGE DUES.	*Total Taels.*
1843,	24,101-9-9-0	985-0-0-0	25,086-9-9-0
1844,	138,595-5-7-2		138,595-5-7-2
1845,	444,668-5-7-9	7,114-4-0-0	451,782-9-7-9
1846,	483,658-5-8-8	5,349-9-0-0	489,008-4-8-8
1847,	561,253-5-9-4	6,126-3-0-0	567,379-8-9-4
1848,	456,384-7-8-4	5,959-5-0-0	462,344-2-8-4
1849,	603,480-4-1-7	9,580-9-0-0	613,061-3-1-7
Total,	2,712,143-5-2-4	35,116-0-0-0	2,747-259-5-2-4

CARGOES DESPATCHED FROM GREAT BRITAIN TO SHANGHAE.

Ships	From	Tons	Sailed		Plain Cottons *Yards*	Colored Cottons *Yards*	Printed Cottons *Yards*	Woollens *Pieces*	Long Ells *Pieces*	Worsted *Pieces*	Iron *Tons*
Emma Colvin,	London	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	392,550	--	--	97	--	--	--
Countess of Seafield,	London	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	8,741,940	--	--	1,777	200	--	--
Equator,	Liverpool	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	2,055,000	--	3,400	402	--	--	--
James Scott,	Liverpool	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	2,691,100	11,200	65,590	2,970	300	670	--
Lively,	London	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	182,300	--	--	48	--	--	--
Larpent,	Liverpool	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	189,165	--	319,800	4,355	--	--	81
Pilot Fish,	Liverpool	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	2,702,250	--	--	1,696	--	--	--
Viscount Sandon,	Liverpool	[illegible]	May	[illegible]	1,682,430	--	--	636	--	--	--
Cathays,	Liverpool	[illegible]	June	[illegible]	1,710,661	82,160	22,748	2,981	--	--	60
Emily,	Liverpool	[illegible]	April	[illegible]	1,938,700	39,200	--	--	--	--	--

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Congou	Souchong	Sorts	H. Mowy and Pouchong	Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	5,299	11,622	10,748,377	198,071	43,391	116	113,103	209,602	60,075	623,764	11,372,1
Year 1848-49,	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	85,523	10,336,372	117,714	236,034	49,223	603,981	595,496	371,543	1,973,991	12,310,3
Year 1849-50,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	—	13,320,614	10,445	114,695	..	137,602	228,607	48,124	548,893	13,867,4

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA FROM SHANGHAE TO UNITED STATES.

	Congou	Souchong	Pouchong	Total Black	Young Hyson	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Twankay	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1847-48,	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	226,638	755,559	122,866	246,009	104,267	170,036	115,414	1,514,151	1,740,7
Year 1848-49,	[illegible]	[illegible]	11,709	616,257	1,345,725	121,090	342,421	107,697	167,155	205,937	2,370,078	2,986,3
Year 1849-50,	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	1,648,929	2,299,611	190,752	554,026	101,749	466,230	283,511	3,974,876	5,623,3

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TEA EXPORTED FROM CHINA TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Congou	Caper	Scented Caper	Souchong	Sorts	Flowery Pekoe	Orange Pekoe	Scented Pekoe	Total Black	Twankay	Hyson	Hyson Skin	Young Hyson	Imperial	Gunpowder	Total Green	Total Pounds
Year 1848-49,	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	408,480	117,183	1,531,031	38,672,565	118,062	967,787	49,246	3,023,862	619,723	3,656,660	8,435,346	47,107,91
Year 1849-50,	[illegible]	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	217,900	—	2,447,400	45,849,900	18,500	918,500	..	2,030,000	312,100	4,841,300	8,120,400	53,969,30
Year 1849-50, Increase,	[illegible]	—	—	[illegible]	[illegible]	—	..	916,369	7,664,192	..	..	..	..	..	1,184,634	1,184,634	6,861,38
Year 1849-50, Decrease,	—	—	[illegible]	—	—	220,550	117,183	—	487,560	99,562	49,287	49,246	993,862	307,623	..	1,499,380	..

Note.—Of which three cargoes have been lost, viz., *Glencairn, Sarah Trotman,* and *Palmyra.*

EXPORTS COASTWISE, 1st JULY, 1850, TO DATE.

Ships	Sailed	For	Congou	Souchong	Flowery Pekoe	Total Black.	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Silk, Bales	Silk, Cases	Silk Piece Goods.
Lady Mary Wood,	July 23	Hongkong	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	611	..	67
Antelope,	Augt. 3	Hongkong	71,920	—	—	71,920	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	71,920	15	65	295
Lady Mary Wood,	Augt. 17	Hongkong	—	—	—	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	248	..	275
Aricnis,	Augt.	Hongkong	75,600	—	—	75,600	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	75,600	..	..	..
			147,520	—	—	147,520	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	147,520	874	65	5

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK, FROM SHANGHAE TO GREAT BRITAIN,

FROM 1st JULY TO DATE.

Ships Name	Tons	Sailed		For	Congou	Souchong	Pekoe Flowery and Hungmuey	Sorts	Black Total Pounds	Twankay	Hyson Skin	Hyson	Young Hyson	Gunpowder	Imperial	Green Total Pounds	GRAND TOTAL	Silk Bales	Nankeen Pieces	Silk Piece Goods Packages	[illegible]
Nonpareil,	235	July	26	London	240,700	--	--	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	--	--	--	--	240,700	--	..	..	..
Sea Witch,	336	„	26	London	208,000	--	9,200	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	--	--	--	--	217,200	637	..	..	..
Stately,	565	„	30	London	400,000	--	--	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	--	--	--	--	400,000	1,030	..	..	..
				July Total	848,700	--	9,200	—	[illegible]	—	—	—	--	--	--	--	857,900	1,667	..	..	..
Patna,	352	August	3	Liverpool	240,000	--	--	—	[illegible]	—	—	400	4,200	1,900	200	6,700	246,700	129	..	..	..
St. Abbs,	592	„	3	London	317,297	41,145	33,020	—	[illegible]	—	—	--	--	--	--	--	391,462	976	..	..	..
Jeremiah Garnet,	447	„	11	Liverpool	331,339	--	--	—	[illegible]	—	—	--	--	--	--	--	351,339	38	..	..	..
Fanny Chapman,	250	„	12	Cork	256,500	--	--	—	[illegible]	—	—	--	--	--	--	--	256,500	31	..	..	..
Mencius,	509	„	12	Liverpool	510,214	15,018	--	—	[illegible]	—	—	273	801	443	350	1,867	528,129	146	..	..	9
Plantagenet,	302	„	13	London	329,000	--	--	—	[illegible]	—	—	--	--	--	--	--	329,000	101	..	..	..
Cornhill,	370	„	16	London	200,474	17,335	44,923	—	[illegible]	—	—	--	--	--	--	--	262,732	656	..	8	..
Orixa,	353	„	21	London	296,000	--	--	—	[illegible]	—	—	397	4,633	--	--	5,030	401,030	88	..	..	..
Salus,	316	„	21	London	242,526	14,322	--	—	[illegible]	—	—	--	--	--	--	--	258,048	167	16,000	..	..
				Total..	3,993,650	88,100	96,[illegible]	—	[illegible]	—	—	1,070	9,634	2,343	550	14,217	4,183,890	3,999	16,000	8	9

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS OF TEA AND SILK FROM SHANGHAE, C.C.

SEASON	Congou.	Souchong.	Sorts.	H. Mowy and Pouchong.	Pekoe.	Twankay.	Hyson.	Hyson Skin.	Young Hyson.	Gunpowder.	Imperial.	Total Black.	Total Green.	Total Pounds.	Total Silk.
1844-1845,	..	..	..	..	..	—	—	..	..	..	..	3,036,803	763,824	3,800,627	6,43
1845-1846,	8,027,807	610,826	6,894	27,304	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,314,162	481,882	248,851	8,725,333	3,734,650	12,459,983	15,19
1846-1847,	8,957,080	361,348	11,045	98,566	131,961	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	923,987	295,420	149,654	9,577,824	2,916,316	12,494,140	15,97
1847-1848,	11,441,440	341,396	2,571	7,689	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1,385,243	455,572	227,060	11,837,038	3,874,104	15,711,152	21,17
1848-1849,	11,163,686	593,322	--	3,753	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,760,543	878,671	458,654	11,846,637	6,456,437	18,303,074	18,13
1849-1850,	15,422,745	1,125,396	35,816	--	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	2,509,543	683,548	337,126	16,609,257	5,754,113	22,363,730	15,2

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